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## New York Daily Tribane

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1859.

To Business Men.

have Wares. Inventions, Lands or anything else to sell, must advertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no other Advertising medium so good as THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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Advertisements for this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

Summer came in earnest yesterday, the whole day being exceedingly close and sultry. Late in the afternoon there was a heavy shower, with some lightning and thunder, but the night was scarcely cooler therefor.

A telegram from St. Louis contains glowing tales of the Pike's Peak mines and miners. But more convincing than any is the statement that gold dust to the value of \$600 has reached St. Louis. A trifling amount, to be sure, but it goes further to prove that there is gold in the mountains, in however small quantities, than do all the reports which come by the same express that brought the little treasure. But we shall soon learn the truth from Mr. Greeley.

The telegraphic account from New-Orleans of the latest news from Mexico is neither very intelligible nor very important. The chief item of iatelligence is a reported ecclesiastical pronunciamiento against Miramon, its suppression, and the imprisonment of Zuloaga in consequence.

It would appear that the expedition sent by Miramon against Morelia had entered and plundered the town, but had subsequently been repulsed. The Liberals are said to be encouraged; but, if so, it must be by the weakness and quarrels of their opponents, rather than by anything which they seem to be doing themselves.

If our advices from the seat of war, by the Europa, are to be taken as true to the letter, they are very important. The Austrians twice endeavored to retake Palestro, from which King Victor Emanuel had a few days previously driven them, and were twice repulsed-the Sardinians, assisted by a small force of Zouaves, performing feats of valor, and capturing 1,000 prisoners. The slaughter on both sides is stated to have been very great, particularly among the Sardinian troops, which were commanded by the King in person. Several attacks by the Austrians, at various other points, are reported, each of which resulted in their defeat. It looks as if most, if not all, of these movements were feints, designed to mask the main body, which was, according to the latest dispatches, in full retreat across the Ticino. The Allies' successes in Piedmont were quite paralleled by those of Garibaldi, who withdrew from Varese into the mountains on the approach of Gen. Urban-and this would seem to be the explanation of the Berne telegram via Germany, to the effect that he had been defeated-in order that he might surprise his antagonist, retake Varese and reënter Como victoriously, as he did.

The Sardinian vanguard was attacked near Sesto Calende, which is only thirty-five miles from Milan, but defeated the assailant and crossed the Ticino in pursuit of him. The insurrection in Lombardy was spreading, Garibaldi's victories freeing the Northern Districts more and more from the Austrians and giving heart to the Italians. The District of the Valtelline, to the North-East of the Lake of Como, was in insurrection, Sondrio, its principal town, which boasts of a population of over one bundred thousand, having declared for Victor Emanuel. An unfounded rumor that a general battle was taking place had caused great excitement at Paris. It is said that a revolution is on the point of breaking out in European Turkey. A troop-ship anchored off Spithead, which had 500 soldiers and their wives on board, was enveloped in flames by an explosion of saltpeter, but only seven persons were killed.

#### STRATEGY OF THE WAR.

We have very little to add to our last observations on the action at Montebello. From the official Austrian report, which has at last turned up, and which vesterday adorned our columns, it becomes evident, that of the three brigades with which Gen. Stadion advanced on Montebello, portions were left behind to guard the flanks of the line of march. The remainder arrived before Casteggio, which was taken by the Prince of Hessen Brigade; this brigade kept the town occupied, while the two other (incomplete) brigades advanced and took Montebello and Ginestrella. They bore the brunt of the battle against the whole of Forey's division and the two cavalry regiments of Gen de Sonnaz (RealPiedmonte and Monferrato regiments) -and when they were ultimately driven in toward Casteggio, the Prince of Hessen Brigade appears to have so well supported them that no attack was ventured, and the Austrians were allowed to retreat in perfect good order and at their own convenience. It appears, however, very likely, from the Austrian reports which have come to hand, that at least the whole of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers's corps was assembled on the field toward the close of the engagement. This corps has three divisions of infantry and one of cavalry-amounting in all to twelve regiments of infantry, three battalions of chasseurs, four regiments or twenty squadrons of cavalry, and a proportionate artillery force. This agrees with what the Austrians report of the statements of French prisoners, that there were twelve French infantry regiments present, and with two reports from Turin-according to the first of which, Vinoy's, and, according to the second, Bazaine's division supported Forey's. Now, these three divisions form together the whole of Baraguay's infantry. There is also some talk of French cavalry and Piedmontese infantry having been present; but that appears less authentic. The result, then, is this: The Austrians, who could not have any object but reconnoitering, (otherwise it would have been madness to attack with three weak brigades), attained this object to the fullest extent, by compelling Baraguay to show the whole of his strength. During the engagement they fought quite as well as their opponents; when driven out of Montebello they had to retire before superior numbers, and the pursuit ended before Casteggio, where the

Austrians even turned round and drove the pursu-

molested, although by that time the French had nearly four times as many men on the field as the Austrians. Thus, if the French claim the victory. because they finally held Montebello and the Austrians retreated after the engagement, the Austrians may claim it on the ground that they drove the French from Casteggio and had the last success of the day, and especially that they completely fulfilled the object they had in view; for the engagement was commenced with the purpose of coming ultimately upon superior forces, and of course retreating before them.

Since Montebello, the center and right wing of the Austrian army have seen some fighting. According to the dispatches which we received by the Fulton, and published yesterday, the Sardinians crossed the Sesia near Vercelli on the 30th ult. and attacked and carried some Austrian intrenchments at Palestro, Cassalino and Vinzeglio. Victor Emanuel himself commanded; and the work was accomplished by the bayonet. The loss of the Austrians is described by the Sardinians as very heavy. By the Europa at Halifax we now learn that the Austrians have twice endeavored to retake Palestro, and once were on the point of succeeding, when a body of Zouaves came to the rescue and repulsed them. Here the Sardinians say they took a thousand prisoners; but as to this affair it is impossible to form a judgment, owing to the absence of all precise details. Such obstinate fighting at the outposts on the Sesia is not what we expected from the Austrians, who are said to be in full retreat across the Ticino. On their extreme right, however, they have not shown so much pluck and tenacity. On the 25th of May, Garibaldi, who, with his Chasseurs of the Alps and some other troops, in all perhaps 5,000 men, had passed round the extreme right of the Austrians, crossed the Ticino and marched upon Varese, between Lake Maggiore and the Lake of Como, and took possession of that town. On the 26th he defeated an Austrian detachment which attacked him, followed up his victory with great vigor, and again on the 27th, defeated the same detachment (reënforced by the garrison of Como), and entered that town the same night. The flying corps of Gen. Urban marched against him, and actually drove him into the mountains; but our latest dispatches, received last night by the Europa, report that he had come back and surprised the Austrians and retaken Varese. His success produced an insurrection in the towns on the Lake of Como and in the Valtelline or Upper Valley of the Adda, a mountain district, which in 1848 showed more insurrectionary energy than the towns of the Lombard plain. The steamers on the Lake of Como are in the hands of the insurgents, and 800 men from the Valtelline had joined Garibaldi. It is said that notwithstanding his temperary reverse, the insurrection in that part of Lombardy was

In this movement of Garibaldi the Allies have gained a great advantage, and the Austrians have made a great mistake. There was no harm to the latter in allowing him to take Varese; but Como ought to have been held by a strong column, which he would not have dared to meddle with. Another detachment sent toward Sesto Calende would have cut off Garibaldi's retreat, and thus, hemmed in in the small district between the lakes, a vigorous attack must have compelled him either to lay down his arms or to pass into the neutral Swiss territory, where he would have been disarmed. But the Austrians, underrating this man, whom they call a brigand chief, and whom, if they had taken the trouble to study the siege of Rome and his march thence to San Marine, they might have known to be a man of uncommon military talent, of great intrepidity, and full of resources, treated his incursion as lightly as the irruptions of Allemandi's Lombard volunteers in 1848. They quite overlooked the fact that Garibaldi is a strict disciplinarian, and that he has had most of his men under his hands for four months-quite enough to break them to the maneuvering and movements of petty warfare. Garibaldi may have been sent into Lomrdy by Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel in order to destroy him and his volunteers-elements rather too revolutionary for this dynastic war-a hypothesis strikingly confirmed by the fact that his movement was made without the indispensable support; but it is not to be forgotten that in 1849 be took the same route and managed to escape. At all events, he gained possession of the bridge at Lecco, and of the steamers on the lake, and this insured to him the liberty of moving to the eastward of the lake of Como. Here there is a large mountainous tract, extending north to the Splugen and Stelvio passes, east to the lake of Garda, south to Bergamo and Brescia-a country especially adapted to partisan warfare, and where it will se very difficult to eatch him, as Urban has just discovered. If 6,000 to 8,000 men would have been sufficient to ruin him in the Varese country, it may now require more than 16,000, so that his one brigade will henceforth fully occupy three of the Austrians. Still, with the forces accumulating in the Tyrol (a full army corps has been passed from Bohemia through Saxony and Bavaria by rail to Tyrol), and with the troops hold ing Lombardy, we do not see how he can hold his own, notwithstanding his last success at Varesc, unless the Allies gain a very speedy and very decisive victory over the Austrians. This will be a difficult matter. Another Austrian army corps, the 5th, has joined the active army, making it con sist of six corps, or at least 200,000 men in all; and other corps are on the march. Still, from the fact that Louis Napoleon cannot afford to be long quiet, a battle may soon be expected; and the reort that he has gone with his headquarters and guards to Voghera, on the extreme left of the Allied position, would indicate a battle in the neighborhood of Stradella. If this be the case, we shall very likely see the Austrians defend the defile of Stradella in front, and try to operate on the French flank and rear by the bridge at Vacarizza.

#### THE BATTLE OF THE SHELLS.

In the midst of the Bank contest, when Clay, alboun and Webster were making the Senate Chan ber ring with denunciations of Gen. Jackson and while his Administration was on the verge of plunging into a war with Louis Philippe, the Presbyterian General Assembly was being rent in twain the Old and New-School quarrel. The Rev. Dr. Stiles Ely, an ostentations leader of the New-Sebool party, and an admirer of Jackson, visited the White House to tender spiritual consolation to its sorely-tried chieftain. With sympathizing look and tone he asked, squeezing his hand fervently, General, of all the questions now convulsing the country, which gives you the most anxiety ! The old hero, who had a spice of Calvinism and irony in his composition, promptly replied, "The quarrels in the Presbyterian Church, Doctor !" Though we are disciples of Jefferson, we do not

the New-York Democracy as Jackson was by those of the Presbyterian Church. Our feeling is rather skin to that of the spectator of a fight, many years ago, between two Boston actors: As for ourselves, we care us a single toss up, if Moseup whip Barry, or Barry whip Moseup

The Democratic press of the interior is much exercised about the recent Hard meeting at the Astor. 'All the journals we have looked over protest that they have no desire to open afresh the wounds of the party. All counsel to barmony and conciliation in horied phrase. All long for Demoeratic supremacy in the State the coming Fall. All desire a representation at Charleston next Spring, that shall reflect every phase of Democratic sentiment which the party affords. True, there are a few trivial matters still in dispute, such as, whether the Astor conclave convened contrary to the advice of Mr. Dickinson, or whether he was its moving cause-whether the party in this State has or has not a Presidential candidate to present at the Charleston Convention-whether the best mode of giving all sections and shells a fair show in that body, is to pack the delegation at Syracuse next Fall, or leave the selection to the several Districts -whether the State Central Committe has any. and how much, authority in the premises-whether the Softs, having always heretofore wheedled the Hards by specious promises, and then repudiated them, can now be trusted on steleotyped piedges to regulate this matter-whether it is best to confine the present struggle simply to crushing the Presidential aspirations of Mr. Dickinson, or, at the same time, to give Gov. Seymour a traumph over him by selecting a delegation secretly in his favor, to be used as circumstances shall dictate, &c. &c. We confess that the zeal with which some of our

Democratic cotemporaries discuss these and the like questions betrays a slight tinge of bitterness. For example: One influential fournal calls the Astor Hards "a body acting for the selfish disorganizer "who initiated the demonstration, and intending 'nothing but mischief." Another, per contra, eulogizes them as "the Old Guard of the Democracy, who have been true to its principles and its candidates, when others have abandoned the former and turned traitors to the latter." One irreverent editor pronounces such veteran Astor House eaders as Croswell, Wood, Cramer and Mitchell politically defunct;" and such live managers as Russell, Jaycox, Parker and Sutherland "skeletons:" while the tireless Birdsall, to whose activity the party is indebted for the Astor meeting, is sneeringly called "a political paralytic." One Western journal asserts that it was Mr. Croswell, acting for " the steamship interest," that convoked the meeting, while its neighbor declares that it was got up by the enemies of Mr. Dickinson "to ruin his Presidential prospects by thrusting him forward as a disorganizer." Still another organ affirms that "the only reason why certain men in-'sist upon the election of delegates by the next State Convention is, that they may pack the delegation against the National Democracy, as they did the last State ticket." One credulous writer s sure that "such Democrats as Dickinson, Richmond, Beardsley and the Seymours have a common purpose in politics, and, while there is no difference of principle between them, they will not disagree on a mere question of form." Auother writer, after discoursing fervently in favor of union and harmony in one paragraph, in the next denounces the whole Hard section as " a contemptible Dickinson clique," a band of "political conspirators," "hopelessly insolvent," &c. To which comes the response from the other side, that the party has been run long enough by a manager of the Central Railroad [Mr. Richmond, we presume, ] and No. 57 State street"-[Mr. Cagger, we doubt not.] To cap the climax, one journalist, waxiog warm, eulogizes Governor Dickinson as "the eminent statesman of the Susquehan-"na;" while another, waxing warmer, stigmatizes bim as "the old humbug of Binghamton!"

Such are the latest quotations which have fallen under our eye, of "union and harmony" in the Democratic market. In respect to the immediate cause of quarrel (the mode of choosing dele gates to Charleston), though some thirty journals favor the District method, the preponderance of influence among Democratic presses is doubtless on the other side. All the leading Softs, like Richmond, Cagger, Seymour, Cassidy and Church, are of course bent upon an election by the State Convention, because it it keeps power in their hands. All who envy or hate Dickicson prefer it, because they can thus not only blight his Presidential prospects, but cripple his influence with the next National Administration, should it happen to be Democratic, thereby securing the Federal spoils to the Softs for the coming four cars, as has been done for the past eight.

While, therefore, there can be no doubt of the election of the delegates to Charleston by the State Convention, it is important that the Softs, in treading the Hards under foot, should step as stealthily as is consistent with an effectual crushing of their rivals. With this in view, The Atlas and Argus, giving the key-note to the Soft organs of the rural districts, proposes, by way of compromise, that the delegation be chosen by the State Convention, but that it be "composed of able and representative men, fairly reflecting all shades of opinion in the party." The central organ having in such bland tones disposed of the question as to the mode of choosing delegates, whistles Gov. Dickinson down the wind in the following dulcet but most effective strain: "We have not been disposed to become, or to see others become, the partisans of any Presidential aspirant from this State, simply for the reason that it has seemed to us that such a course would not tend to harmonize and consolidate the Democracy of New-York." It is plain, then, that what The Atlas and Argus means by a delegation " fairly reflecting all shades of opinion," is one that shall embrace no "partisans of any Presidential aspirant from this · State." That is, every delegate shall, at all events, be hostile to Gov. Dickinson, while the entire mass shall be composed of such pliable material, so aptly represented by the term "Soft," that at a moment's notice it can be molded into such form and thrown into such scale at Charleston as will best subserve the interests of the pro-Seymour, anti-Dickinson wing of the New-York Democracy.

### HONORS FITLY BESTOWED.

We have observed a statement going the rounds of the papers-indeed, we are not sure that it has not found its way under the same garb into our own diurnal-under the heading of "personal," to the effect that President Buchanan has undergone the degree of Doctor of Laws at the hands of the authorities of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. Now, we should consider an assertion of this character relating to ourselves, as personal in the highest degree, deserving of all the resenters so energetically back that they were not again claim to be as deeply afflicted by the quarrels of ment a philosopher can feel, and of all the chas-

tisement a philanthropist should indict. But we do not see that it is anything of which President Buchanan can justly complain, unpleasant as the infliction of so cruel and unusual a punishment must have been to him. For we suppose Mr. Buchanan, though a President and a Democrat, has enough of the man left in him to feel the ridicule inevitably attaching to one suffering under the imposition of such a fool's cap as this under pretense of its being a Cap of Maintenance. Indeed, there is a fitness and congruity in the whole proceeding, which takes it out of the vulgar category of college beners which pursue and overtake almost

all mankind sooner or later, in this betitled land. For our readers may recollect a stern act of academic justice, which probably brought the fact of the existence of a University in North Carolina, and of a local habitation bearing the denomination of Chapel Hill, to their knowledge for the first time. Without a special system of Mnemonics, the memory of no mere man could ever bear about with it the moiety of the names of the Colleges and Universities of our highly favored country, or attempt it without lapsing into idiocy and mere oblivion. But the University of North Carolina contrived to rescue herself from this herd of pames ignoble, born to be forgot," and to give an historical interest to the Chapel Hill on which it is to be presumed it stands. A professor in that venerable seat of science-Hedrick was the recreant's name-one day uttered the blasphemous and heretical declaration that, if there were such a thing as a Fremont Electoral Ticket in North Carolina. he should vote for it! It was of no account that there was not, and would not be, any such embodiment of treason in the Rip Van Winkle State. The man capable of conceiving an idea so subversive of the rights of speech and the rights of suffrage, and of giving it shape in words, was good for nothing but to be cut off as an offending and corrupt member. And so it was done, and that

The Faculty of the University, as we recollect the matter, first met and passed resolutions condemning the schismatic opinions of their heterodox colleague, and making it plain that no suspicion of any such recusancy was to be justly attached to them or to the Seminary under their charge. Next, as seen as they could be summoned and congregated together, the Trustees rushed into conclave and incontinently dismissed the backslider from his office for holding opinions incompatible with the teaching of chemistry to the ingenous youth of the North State. And then the sovereign people rose in their might and majesty and drove him forth from his native State, to seek a home among runaway negroes in the unhospitable North. Had he been a Yankee by birth, as we presume all the rest of the Faculty were, instead of a Nor h Carolinian, and the son of a slaveholder, he would probably have fared much harder at the hands of the in lignant patriots who mercifully commuted the just punishment of his crime from death to banishment.

Now, it strikes us that a University that knew how to exercise such wise discipline in the disinherison of a prodigal son, thus faithless to her teachings and example, is precisely the one that should naturally and justly select Mr. Buchanan as a child of acoption, and take him to her maternal bosom as a son of her choice, though not of her body. The mother and the son are worthy the one of the other. To adapt a not absolutely new classical quotation to the grammatical necessities of the case (and of the gender), we may exclaim, " Matre "pulchra-fitins pulchrior!" Fair though the mother-fairer yet the son! We are confident that her wisdem will be justified of this one of her children at least. A degree which would make any other man born north of the magic line described by Mason & Dixon, look like a fool fits Mr. Buchanan so naturally that he only looks more than ever like himself. And we think we can assure the Trustees of the University who unfrocked Prof. Hedrick and have now be Doctored Mr. Buchanan, that they will neither of them ever do anything to forfeit the Academic estimation thus recorded of

#### CHILL.

The last accounts from Chili seem to indicate the speedy conclusion of the civil war by which that Republic has been for some time past agitated. The opposition to the existing Government, though defeated in an attempted insurrection at the capital, had succeeded in making themselves formidable, both in the southern and the northern Provinces, and the triumph of the insurgent General Gallo in a contest with the Government troops near Coquimbo, had placed him in a formidable position. Though the Revolutionists set up some democratic pretenses, the leader Gallo, a person of great wealth, was instigated, it would seem, more by private grievances of his own than by any concern for the public good, while he relied upon the assistance of the clergy dissatisfied at some recent curtailment of their privileges.

Two defeats of the Southern insurgents enabled the Government to turn all their strength to the Northern provinces. Reënforcements were sent to Vidaurri, who commanded there for the Govern ment, and a decisive engagement is said to have tsken place on the 30th of April, in which Gallo was totally routed.

We hear nothing further of the case of Mr. Trevitt, the late American Consul at Valparaiso, who was deprived of his exequatur on the charge of affording shelter to some of the parties concerned in the late insurrectionary movement, but meanwhile another difficulty has arisen. It appears that for near a year past, during all these agitations, a New-York vessel, the brig Towns hend Jones has been lying in the harbor or bay of Valparaiso, with an entire cargo of warlike implements on board, cannon, muskets, rifles and other arms. Why she came there, why she remained there, or what her destination was did not appear. After the disturbances broke out, such vessel, with such a cargo, naturally enough excited the suspicions of the Government, Guards were placed in her, boats were set to watch, and at intervals examinations of her cargo were made to discover if any part of it had been landed. At last the captain began to get his vessel ready to depart. At the same time, rumors spread of another intended insurrection at Valparaiso; and, on suspicion that arms bad been secretly landed from the Townshend Jones for the use of the insurgents, she was not only refused a clearance, but seized by a Chilian man of-war, brought under the guns of the port, and a party sent on board to discharge her cargo. Mr. Bigler, our Minister, is said to have protested against this procedure, but without effect.

The case of this vessel was certainly a very suspicious one, and the steps taken by the Chilian Government are not much to be wondered at.

We print elsewhere a letter from Mr Charles Bickley in relation to the "K. G. C.," of whom, from some documents which had come into our

hands, we lately gave an account. Whether Mr. Charles Bickley is commander-in-chief, brigadiergeneral, colonel, major, captain, subaltern, or a mere private, in that association, he does not coadescend to inform us, and we are therefore unable to inform our readers. He speaks, however, with as much assumption of knowledge as if he were the originator and author of the whole affair. Indeed, it would seem that the machinery, so far as it exists. must have been put into operation by a self-appointed commander-in-chief, as the printed scheme of which we gave a synopsis assumes the existence of such an officer, without giving any hint how that position is filled; and, though in selecting and commissioning the inferior officers he nominally acts with the advice of a council of war composed of brigadier-generals, there is no arrangement for appeinting brigadier-generals except upon the nomipation of the regimental officers, who must previously have been appointed by semebody else.

Mr. Bickley decidedly negatives our suspicion that the K. G. C. is a "scheme of some designing " persons to make money for themselves by playing on fillibuster credulity." He denies, also, that it is a "fillibuster enterprise," being nothing, as he declares, "but a spontaneous expression of public " sentiment in regard to the carrying out of the Menroe doctrine."

We had supposed that the Monroe doctrine was perfectly safe in the hands of those eminent states. men, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Cass-but perhaps, as Mr. Bickley seems to insinuate, they, too, are " Knights of the Golden Circle."

#### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Tuesday, June 14, 1859. The reported organization of a new Cuba movement by the "Knights of the Golden Circle," to wholly discredited here, and no movement of the

kind is apprehended. All the plans of the last expedition were fully understood, and were communicated to Gen. Concha before it left New-York. He was advised to treat the adventurers mildly. The matter, however, was not regarded as of sufficient importance to be laid before the Administration.

Since the President returned from his North Carolina trip, his admirers have increased. He received two hundred visitors yesterday. It is supposed that the invitation to visit Richmond was not accepted, because it was desired to avoid meeting with Gov. Wise.

The President has distinctly said that Mr. Dallas will not be superseded as Minister to England, unless be resigns. Mr. Mason placed his resignation at Mr, Buchanan's disposal last Winter, not expecting its acceptance. Senator Slidell likes Washington better than Paris, as a place for coaducting an intrigue for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 14, 1859.

To the Associated Press.

Washisoton, Tuesday, June 14, 1859.

The Lighthouse Board has purchased of the Navy Department the steamer Arctic, which had become unfit for naval service. It is to be converted into a lighthout, and anchored to warn mariners off Rattlesnake Shoals, near Charleston, S. C.

The seventh Armal Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society will be held within the environs of Chicago, on the 12th of September.

Commander Livingston has been ordered to the command of the Receiving ship at Boston, vice Stoddard, who is detached on account of his being sick.

The views of the Administration on the subject of neutral rights will soon be transmitted to Mr. Dallas, and by him communicated to the British Government. Copies of the dispatch will also be farnished our Ministers at the European Courts, after the manner of Secretary Marcy's instructions to Muister Buchanan, while the latter represented the United States in Great Britain, France, Austria, Russin, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, but dissented to by our Government.

The brief letter of Secretary Cass relative to the

The brief letter of Secretary Cass relative to the risks incurred by naturalized citizens of the United States in returning to their native land, having occasioned n uch misconstruction, a document is in course of preparation, defending the exact position of the Administration on that subject, and as to how far such citizens are entitled to the protection of this Govern-

It is now positively ascertained that there is no truth in the report of Mr. Slidell being appointed Mia-

#### Important from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 13, 1859. Late and important news from Mexico is to hand. Miramon is reported to have suppressed a pronun iamiento by the priests in favor of Zuloaga, at the epital, on the 23d ult. The Church tried Miramon, but the padres were arrested and sent to Vera Cruz. The Liberals were encouraged.

Marquez's expedition against Morelia had been driven back, but not until the town had been ravaged, and the women stripped naked and whipped, in the effort to make them point out the hidden treasure. The Americans, and other foreigners, suffered much

Miramon had decreed the importations at Vera Cruz confiscated, and modified the advalorem duties. Mr. Lane was at Vera Cruz on the 30th. Miramon is reported to have been at Jalapa with

50 mep. [Our dispatch is not clear on this point.] Señor Benilla issued a decree on the 26th, in which he says that Mr. Buchanan's recognition of the Juares party is not responsible, and that Americans are not accountable for his acts. Consul Black was reported to be going to Vera Cruz

for safety from the rabble of the army. Gen. Cubas is reported at Oazaca, and private parties advise people not to cross the Isthmus of Tebauntepec.

Zulonga is reported to have been imprisoned by

More Pike's Peak Stories.

More Pike's Peak Stories.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 14, 1859.

Mr. Swinburne arrived here to-day from Leavenworth, with \$600 worth of gold from Pike's Peak. He says a much larger amount might have been got, but the miners were asking twenty dollars per ounce, which price purchasers thought too high.

The Leavenworth Times says the accounts from the

mines continue encouraging. Claims which four weeks ago were considered worthless are now commanding from \$5,000 to \$20,000. Mr. Gregory weeks ago were considered worthless are now com-manding from \$5,000 to \$20,000. Mr. Gregory had sold his claim for \$21,000. Several other claims in the same lead had changed hands, at prices ranging from \$700 to \$7,000. The snow had disappeared from the nountains, and prospecting was being vigorously conducted. New rich leads were being constantly dis-covered. At Gregory's Diggings miners were making from \$25 to \$100 each per day. [7] Arrivals of emigrants from the States continue large, and all push immediately for the mountains. The health of the mining region was excellent, and the spir-its of the miners buoyant.

its of the miners buoyant.

Horace Greeley was expected at Denver City the day after the date of our advices.

# Bostos, Monday, June 14, 1859. The mails per the steamship America will close at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about noon. Dispatches filed in the telegraph office No. 21 Wall street, New-York, so as to reach here by II a. m., will be sent out in her.

The Sailing of the America.

The Ship Onward.

Bostox, Thesday, Jane 14, 1859.
The ship Onward, Flanders, from Boston, with a cargo of ice for Guavaquil arrived off that port, April 10, but found it blockaded by the Peruvian fleet, who refused to let the ship enter the port. She put into Callao, where she arrived May 10.